# Projekat 1 - Reversi

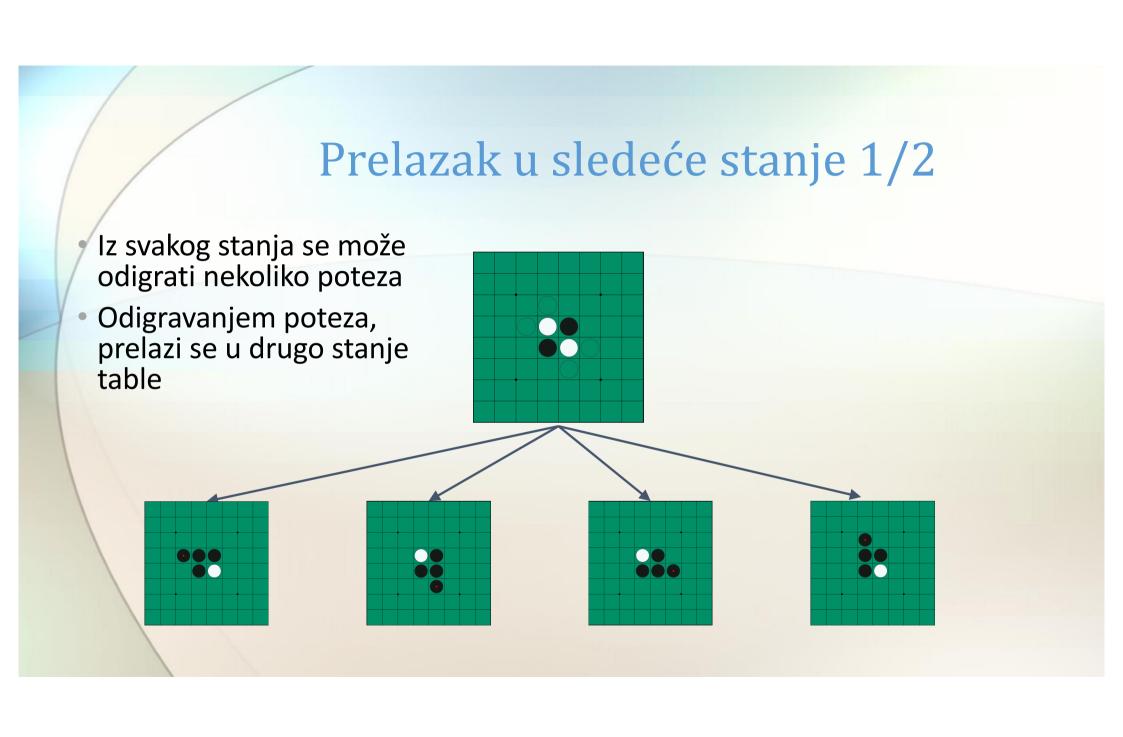
Algoritmi i strukture podataka 2022/2023



- Odigrajte nekoliko partija igre
- Pokušajte da razvijete/otkrijete dobre taktike

#### Stanje i modelovanje stanja

- Stanje table predstavlja trenutnu konfiguraciju table
- Najčešće uključuje broj, raspored i vrste figura na tabli
- Potrebno je definisati strukturu podataka koja opisuje trenutno stanje
- Koje strukture bi to mogle biti?



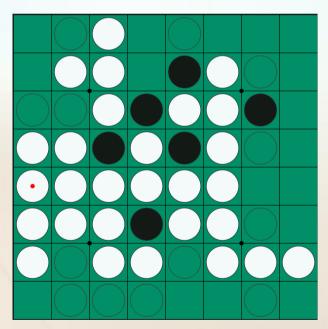
# Prelazak u sledeće stanje 2/2

- Nisu svi prelazi jednako povoljni za igrača
- Potrebno je odabrati najbolji od mogućih prelaza
- Stanje sa sledećim mogućim stanjima formira stablo igre
- Kako utvrditi koji od sledećih poteza je najbolji?

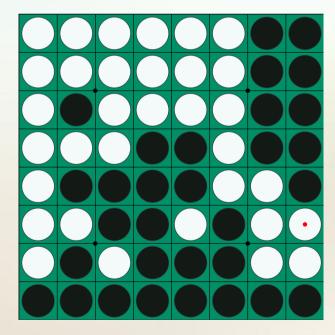
# Heuristika 1/3

Da li su ova stanja dobra za belog igrača?

B: 27, C: 7



B: 33, C: 31





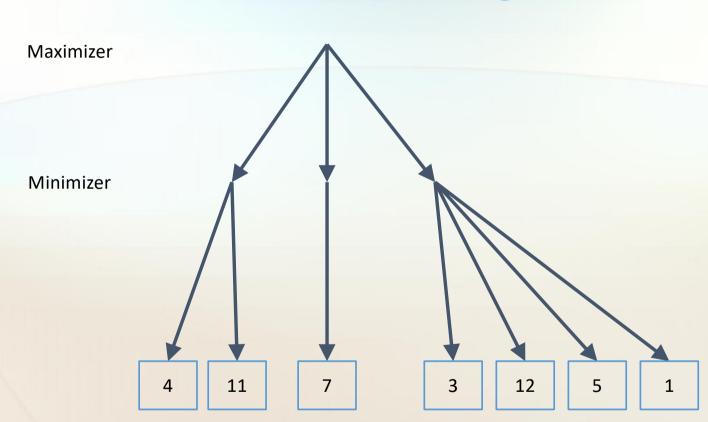
- Heuristika je funkcija koja određuje kvalitet stanja
- Transformiše stanje table u broj
- Što je broj veći, stanje je poželjnije

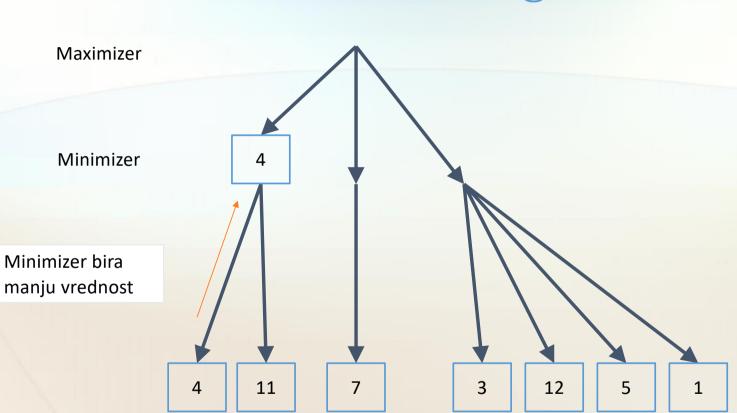
### Heuristika 3/3

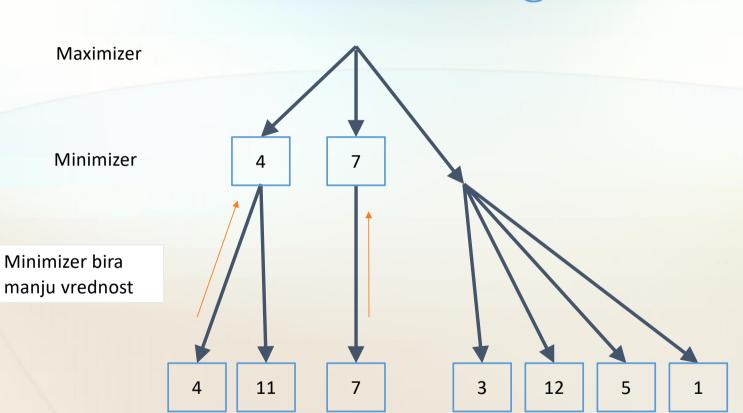
- Šta možemo uključiti u heuristiku?
  - Broj naših figura
  - Broj protivničkih figura
  - Broj naših figura u uglovima (ne mogu biti pojedene)
  - Broj protivničkih figura u uglovima (ne mogu biti pojedene)

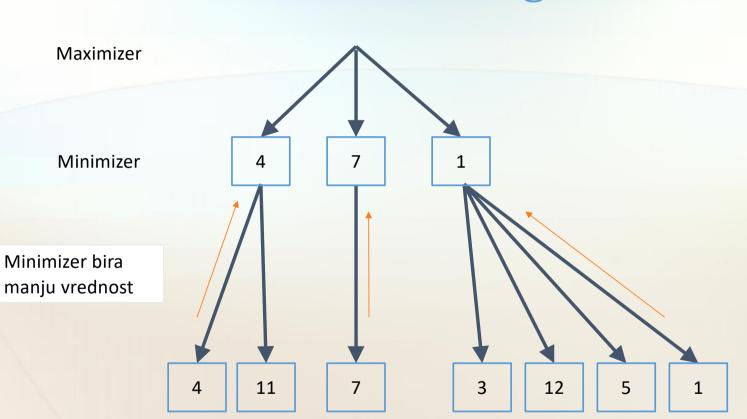
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- 2 igrača svaki želi da pobedi (postigne što bolji rezultat), a da pritom protivnik izgubi, odnosno postigne najgori mogući rezultat
- Stanje koje je dobro za jednog igrača, obavezno je loše za protivnika
- Jedan igrač maximizer
- Drugi igrač minimizer



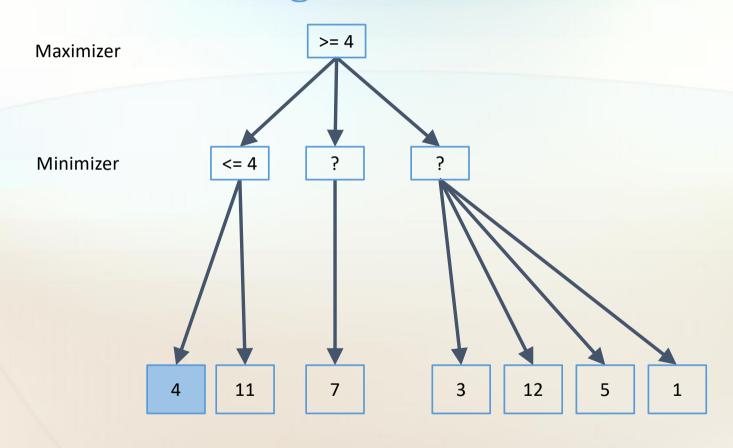


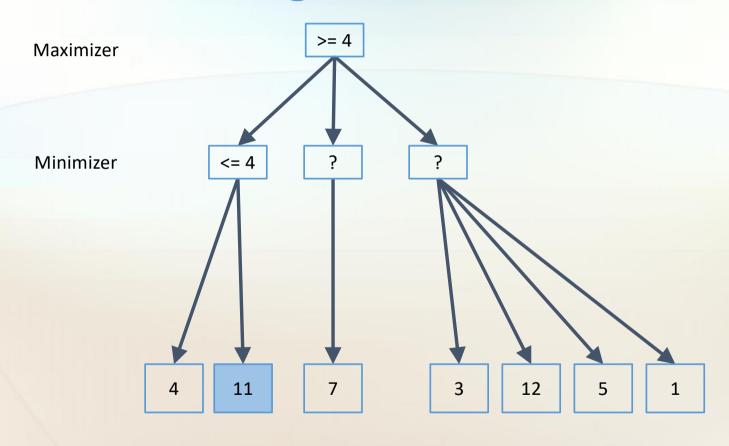


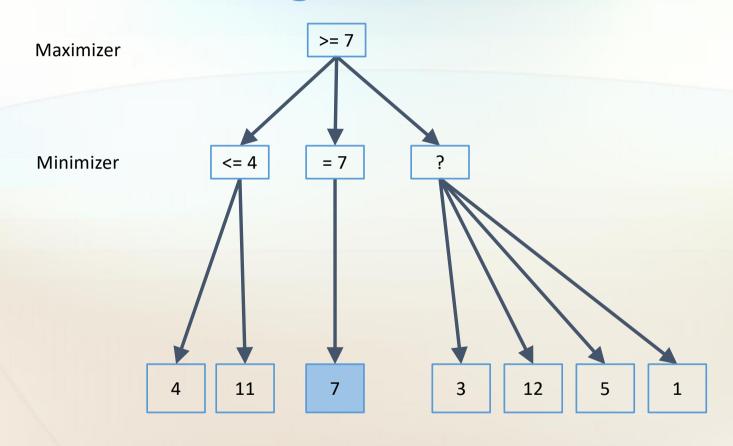


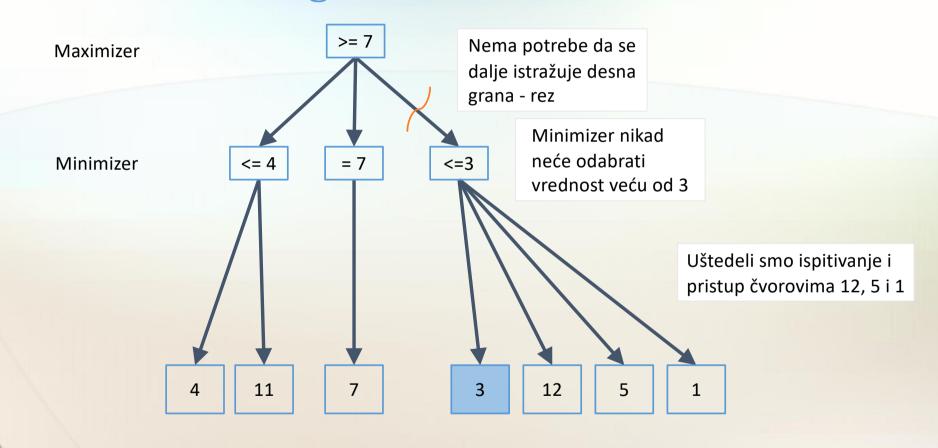
#### Minimax algoritam Maximizer Maximizer bira naveću vrednost od mogućih Minimizer

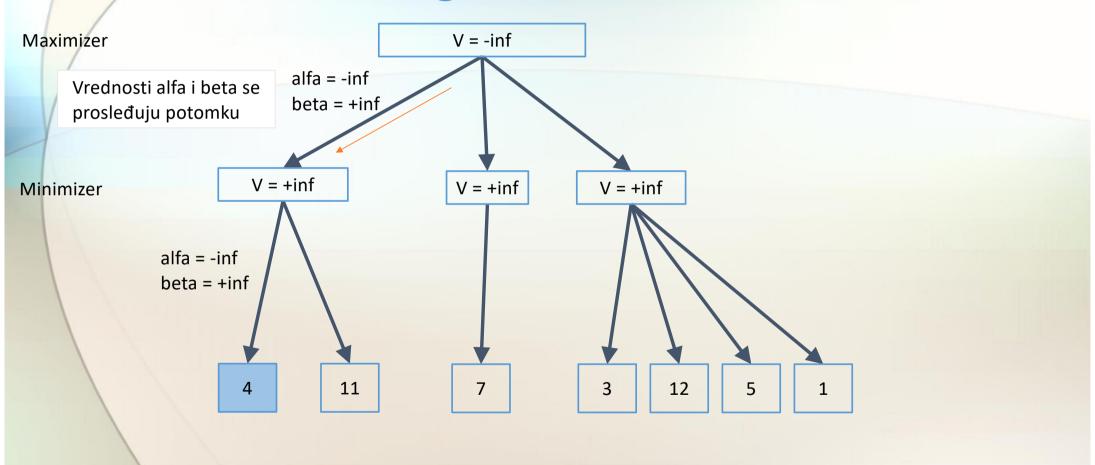
- Nadogradnja minimax algoritma
- Neke putanje možemo preskočiti ubrzanje
- Uvode se dve konstante alfa i beta

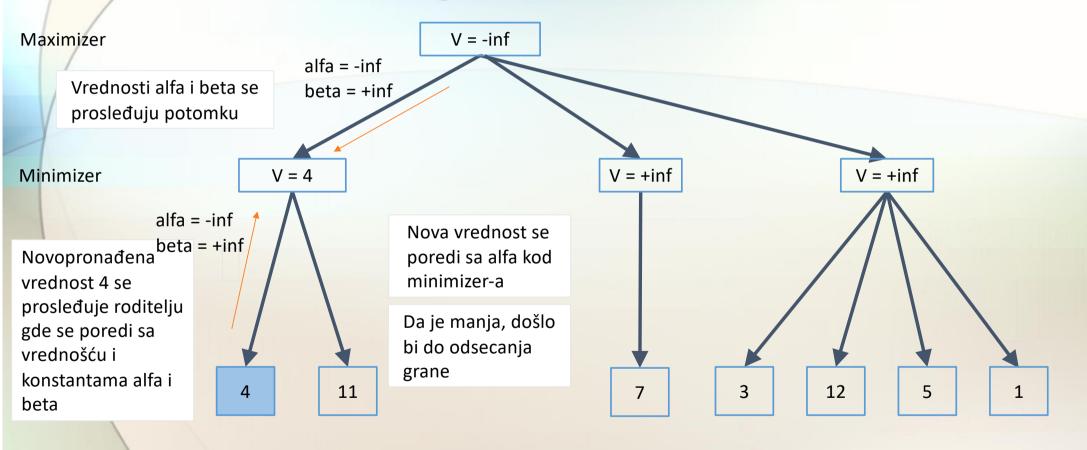


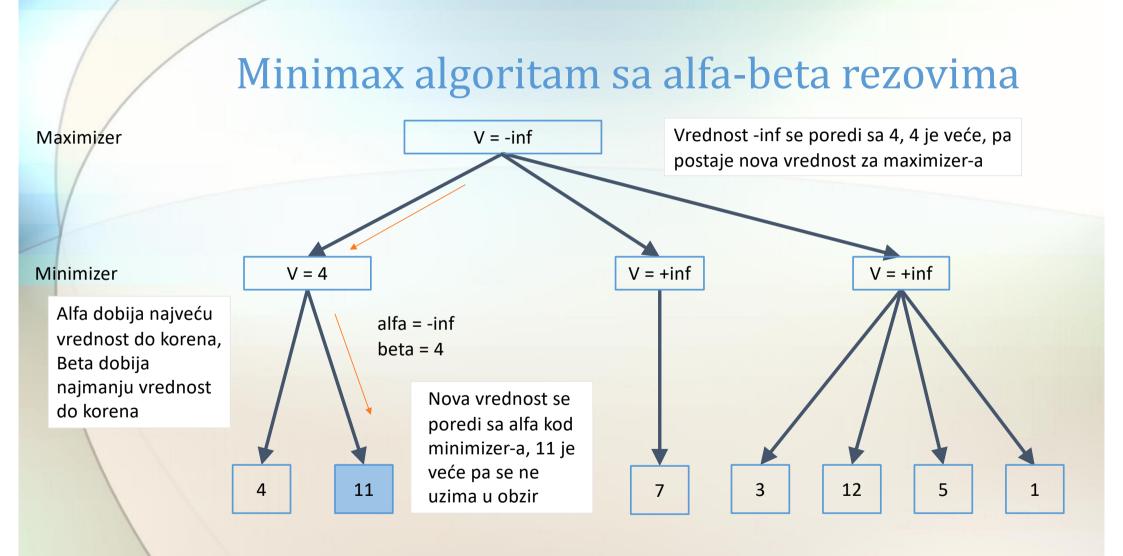


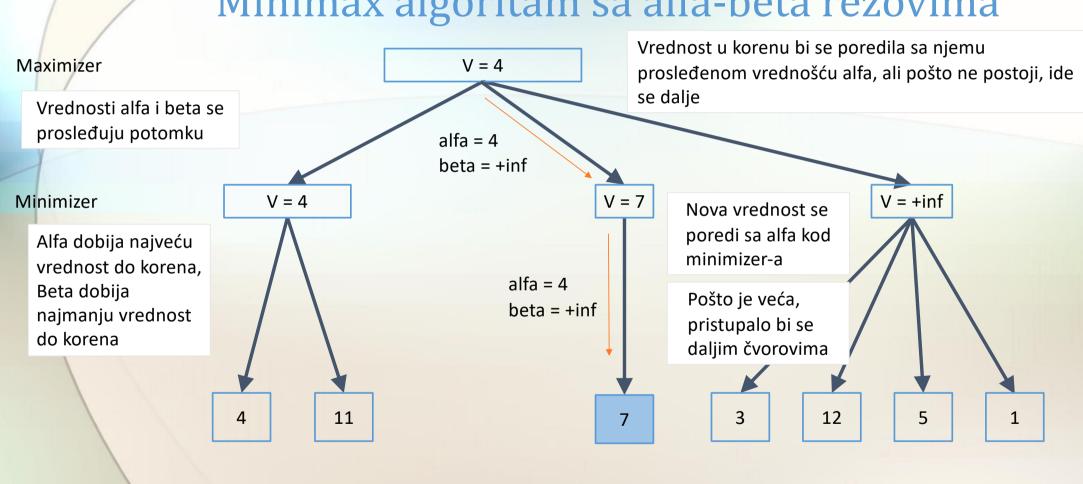


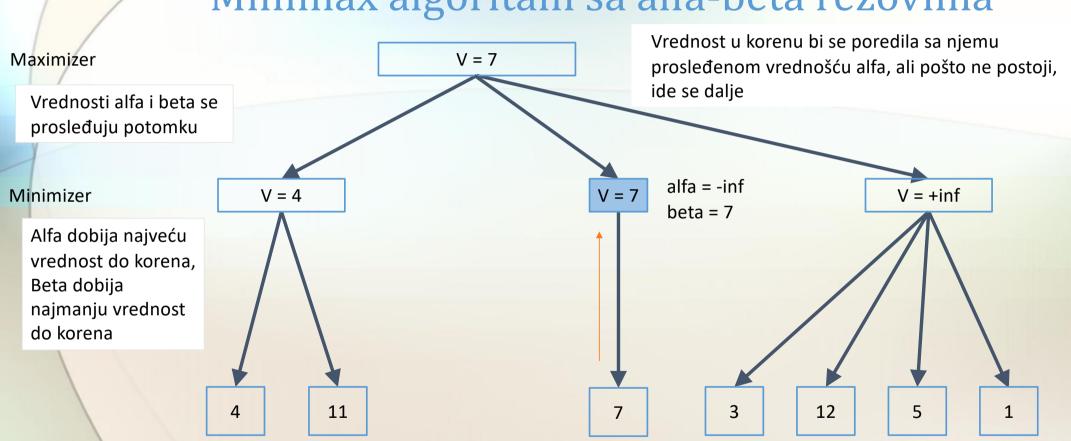










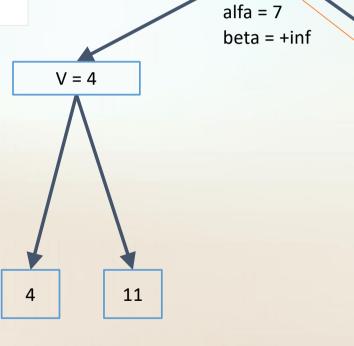


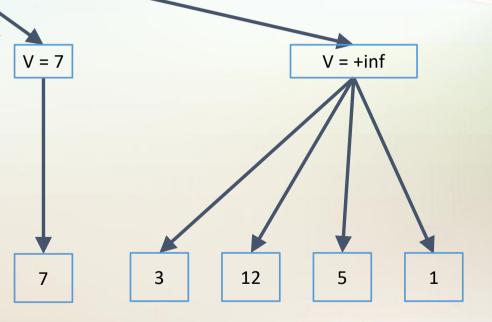


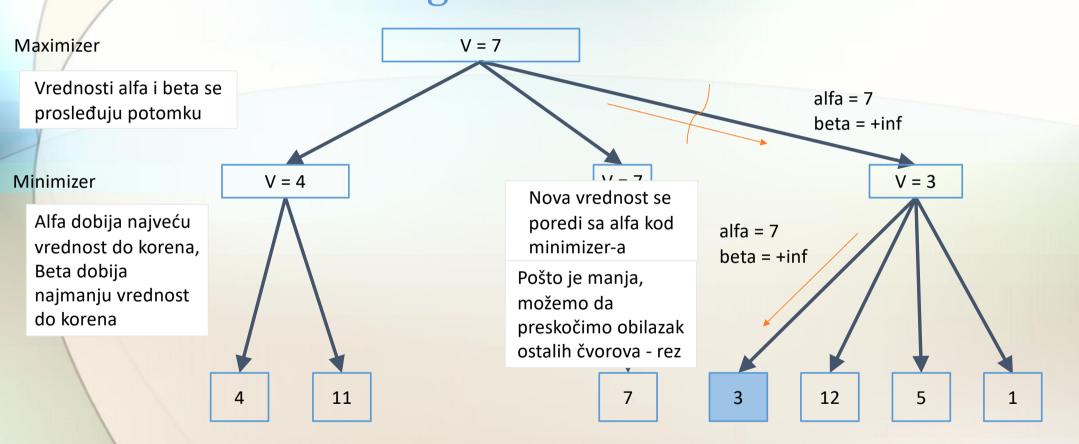
#### Minimizer

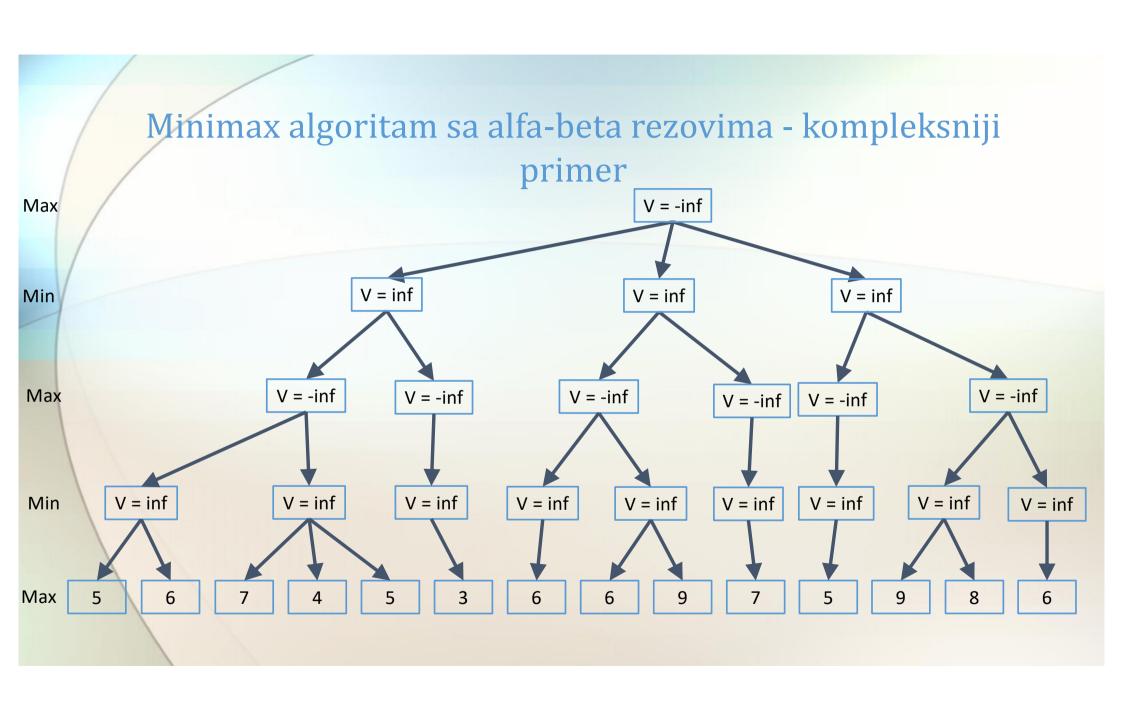
Alfa dobija najveću vrednost do korena, Beta dobija najmanju vrednost do korena

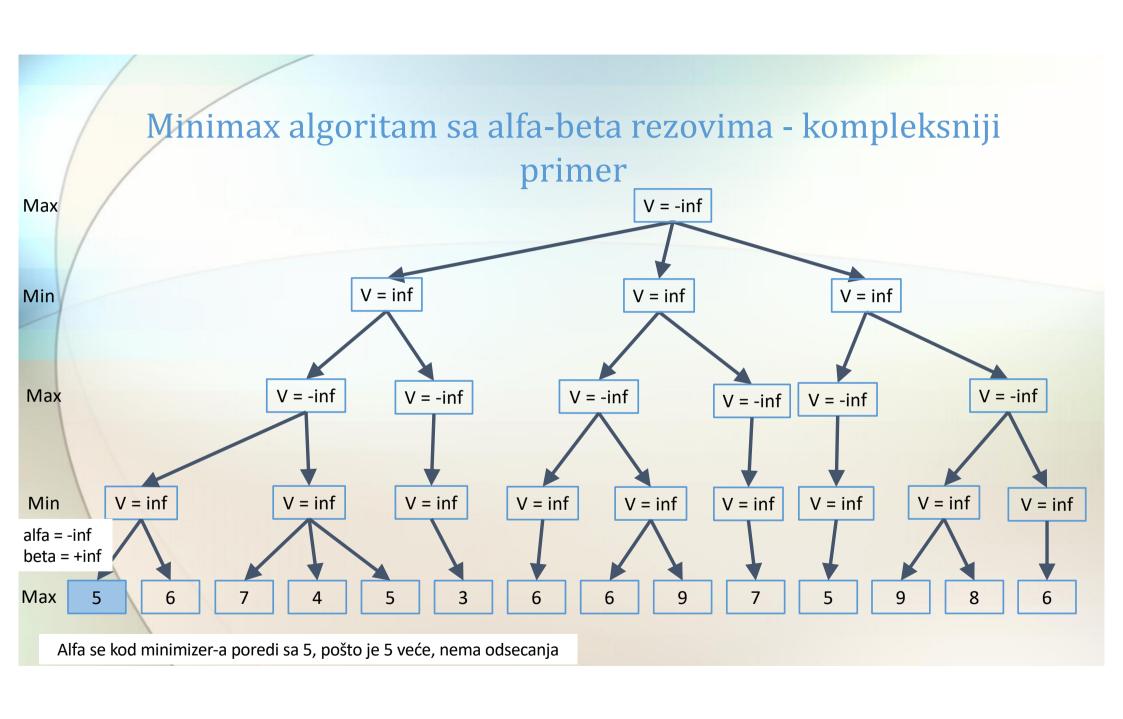
prosleđuju potomku

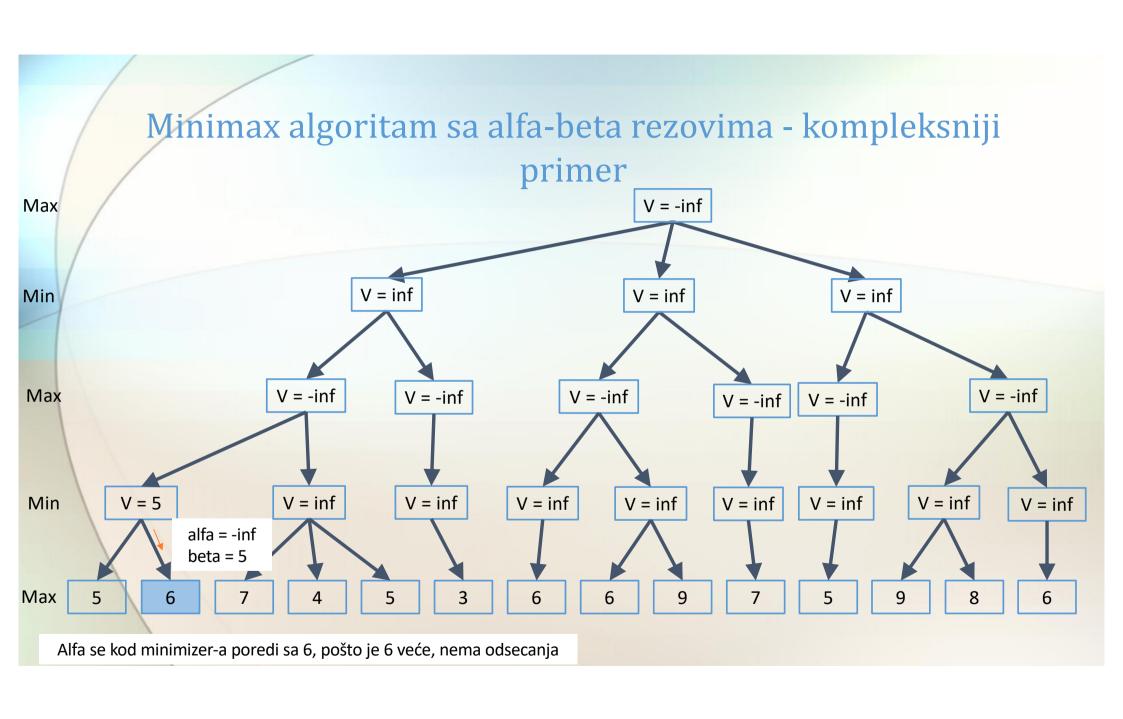


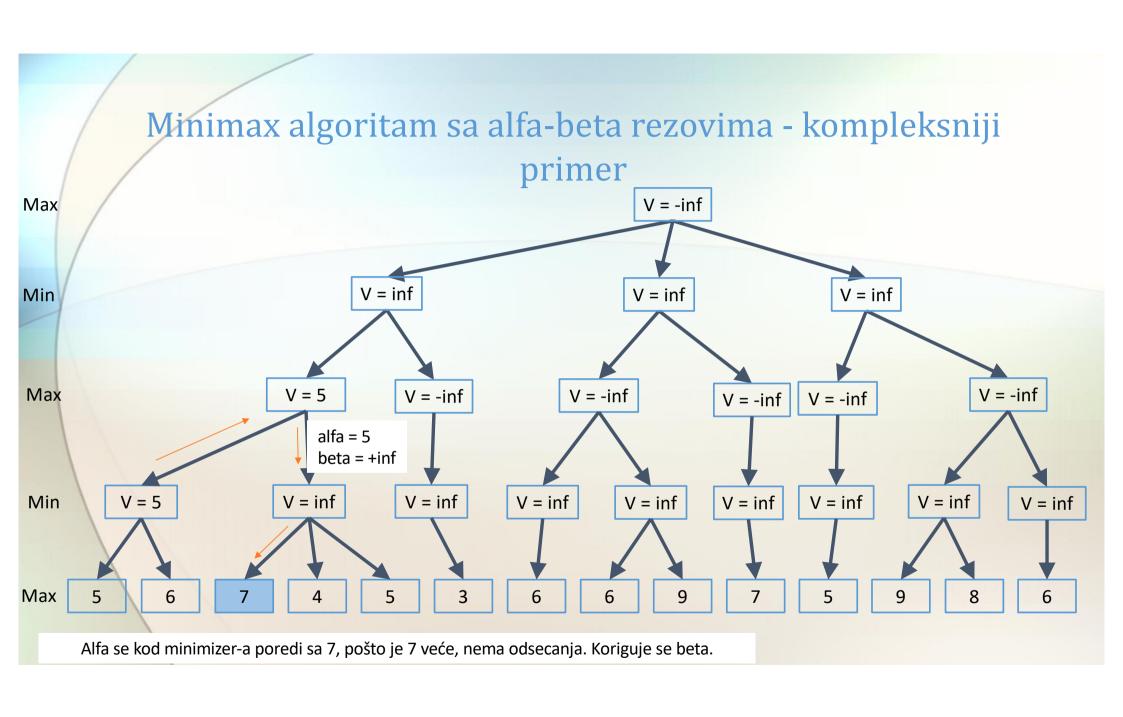


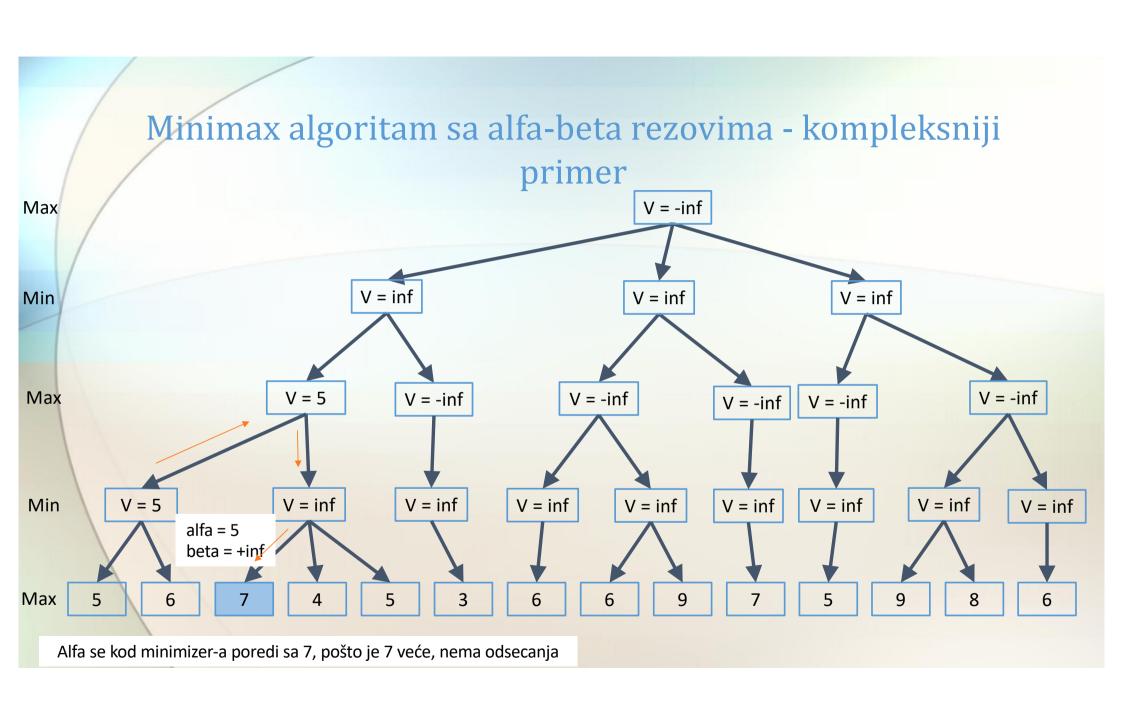


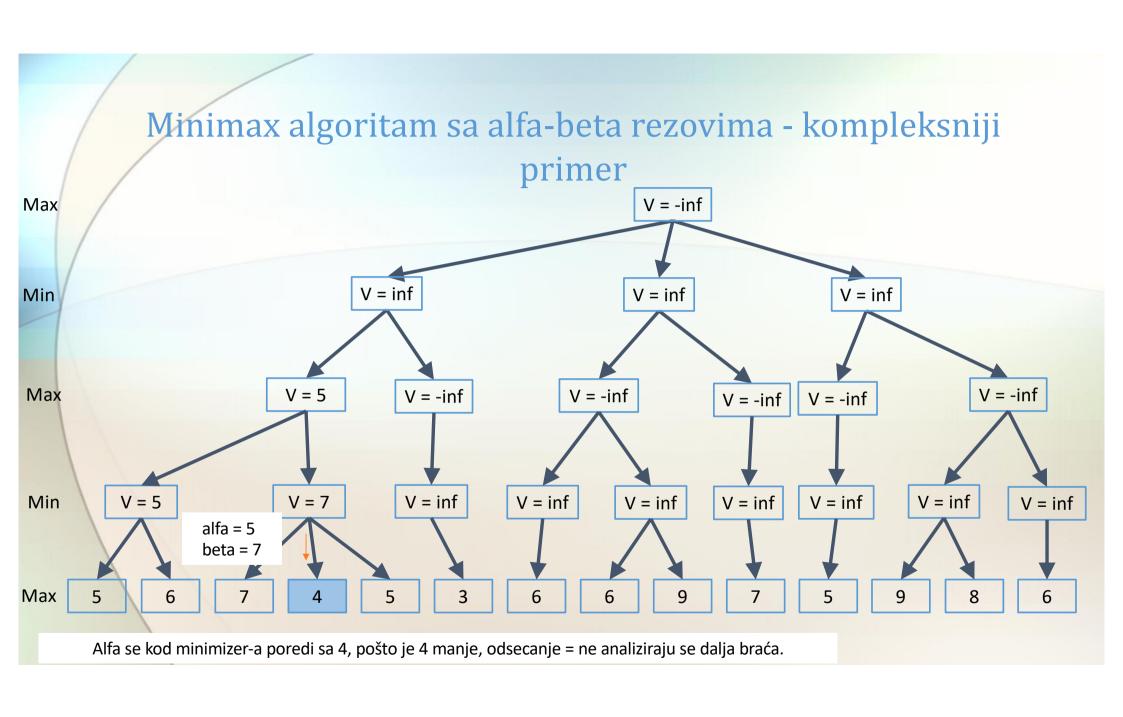


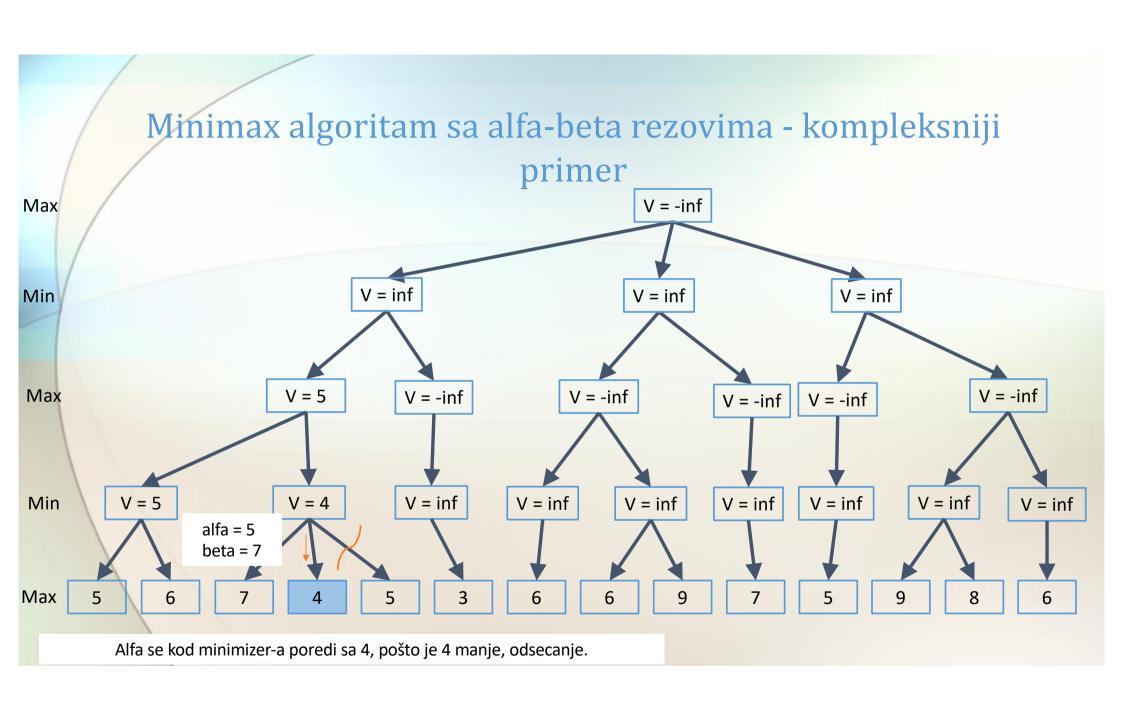


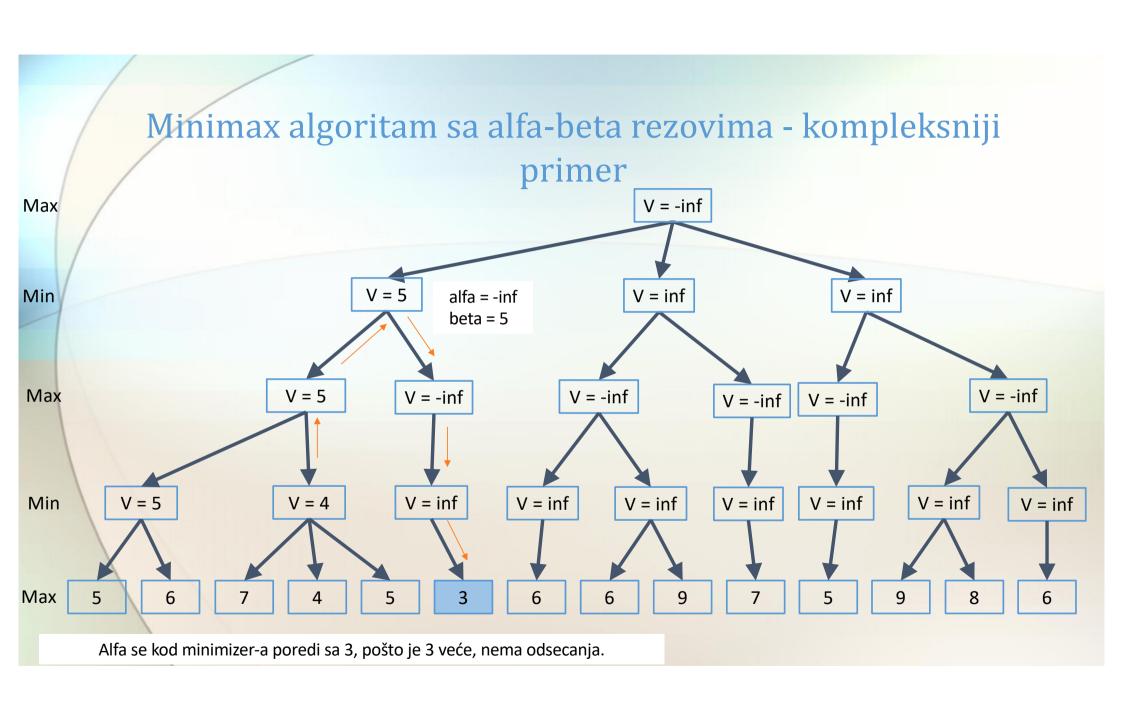


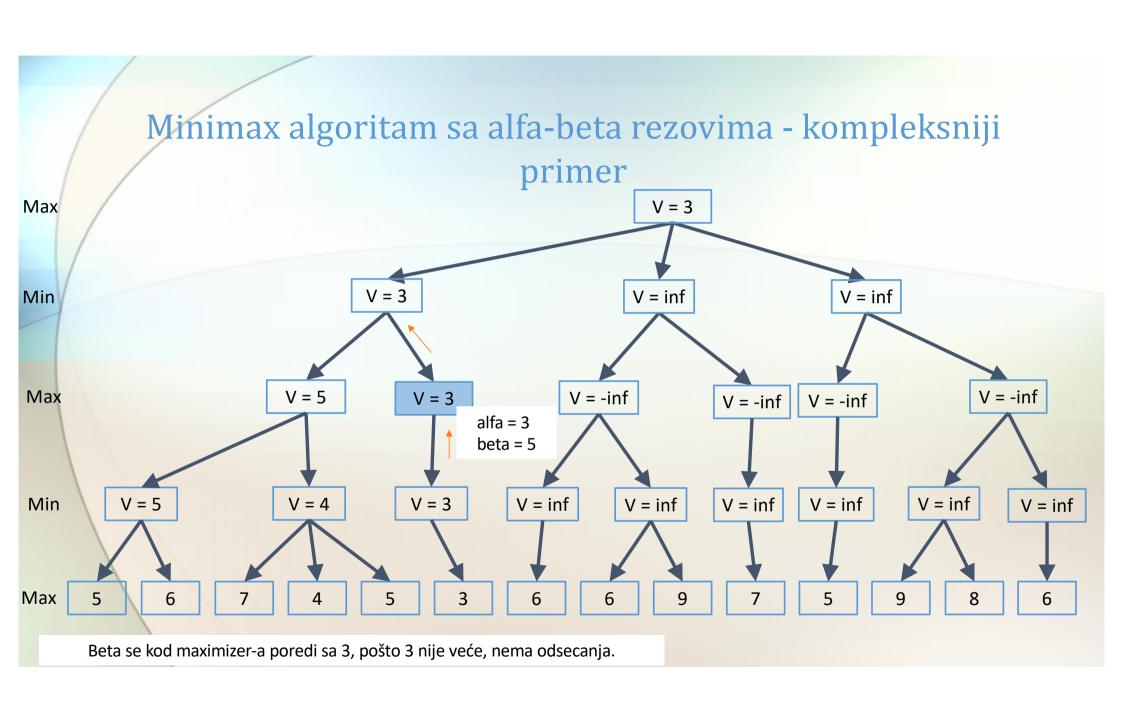


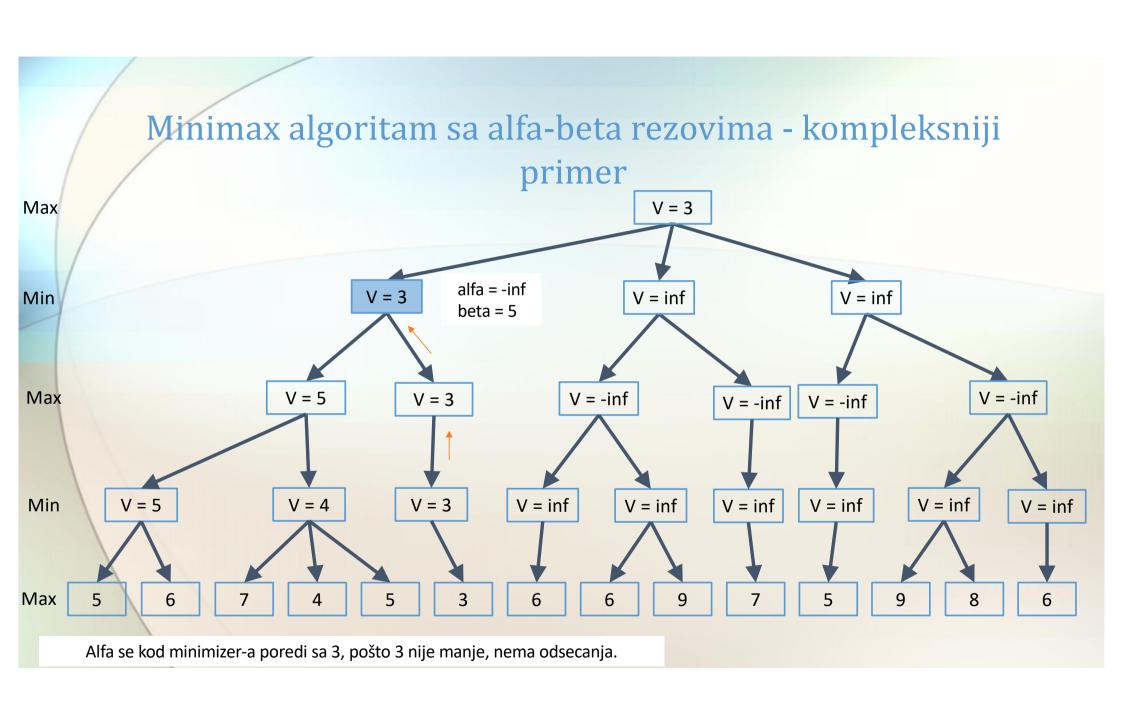


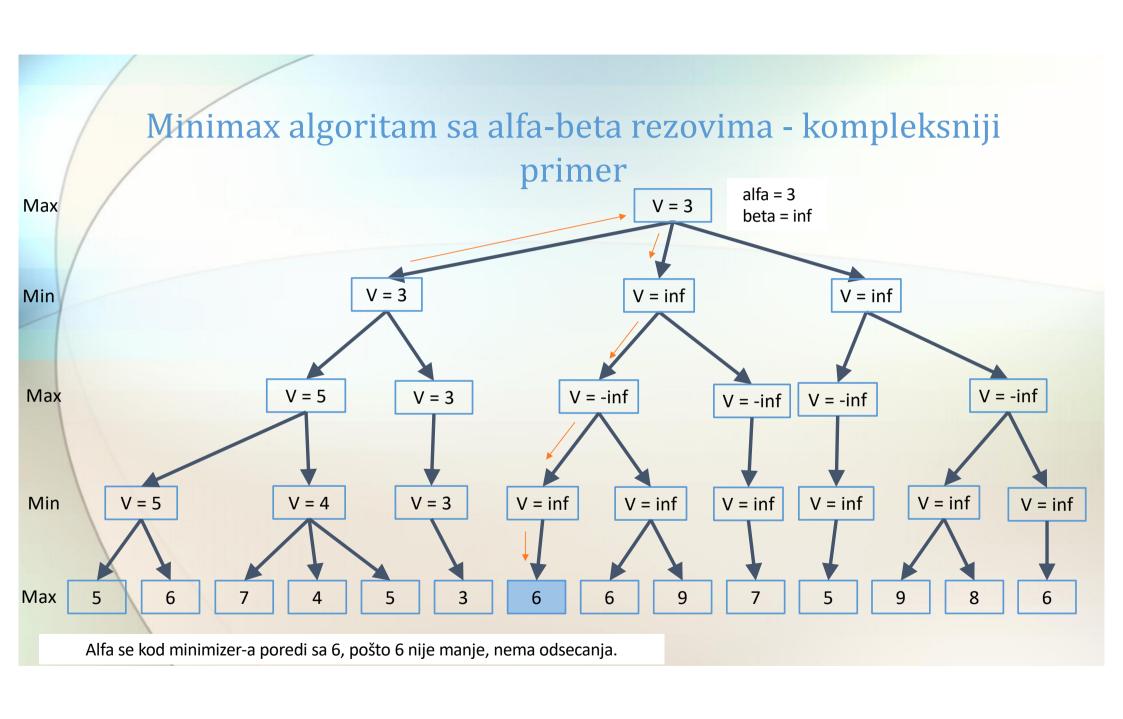


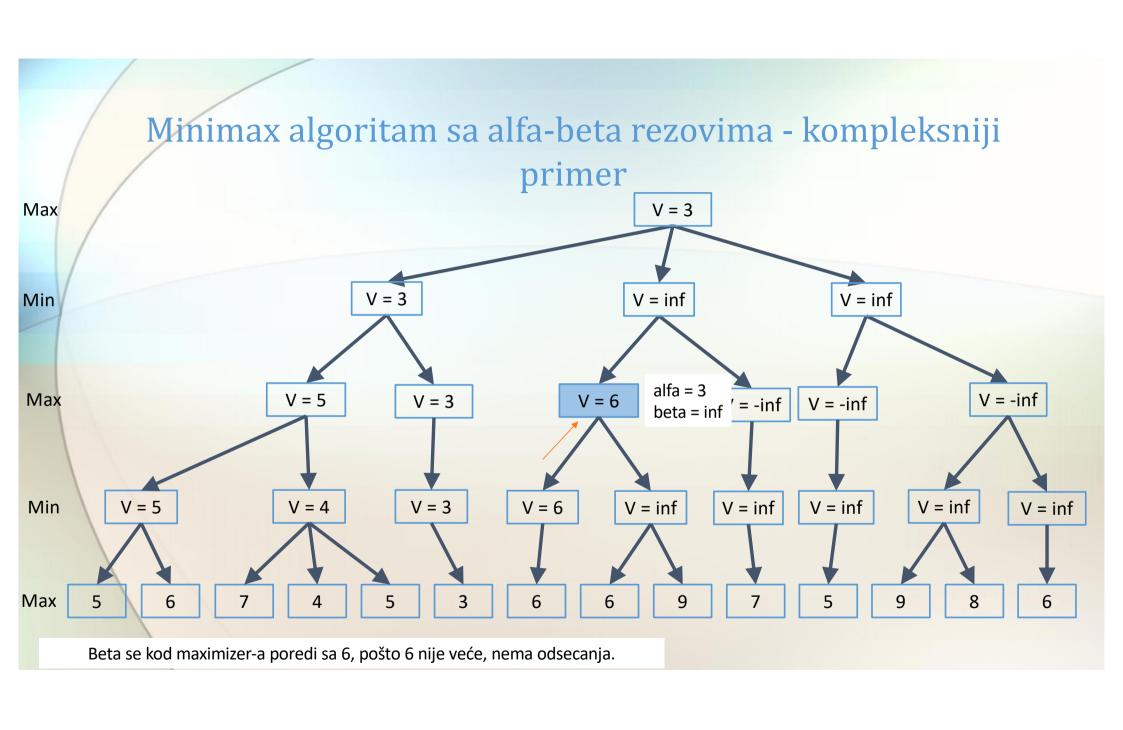


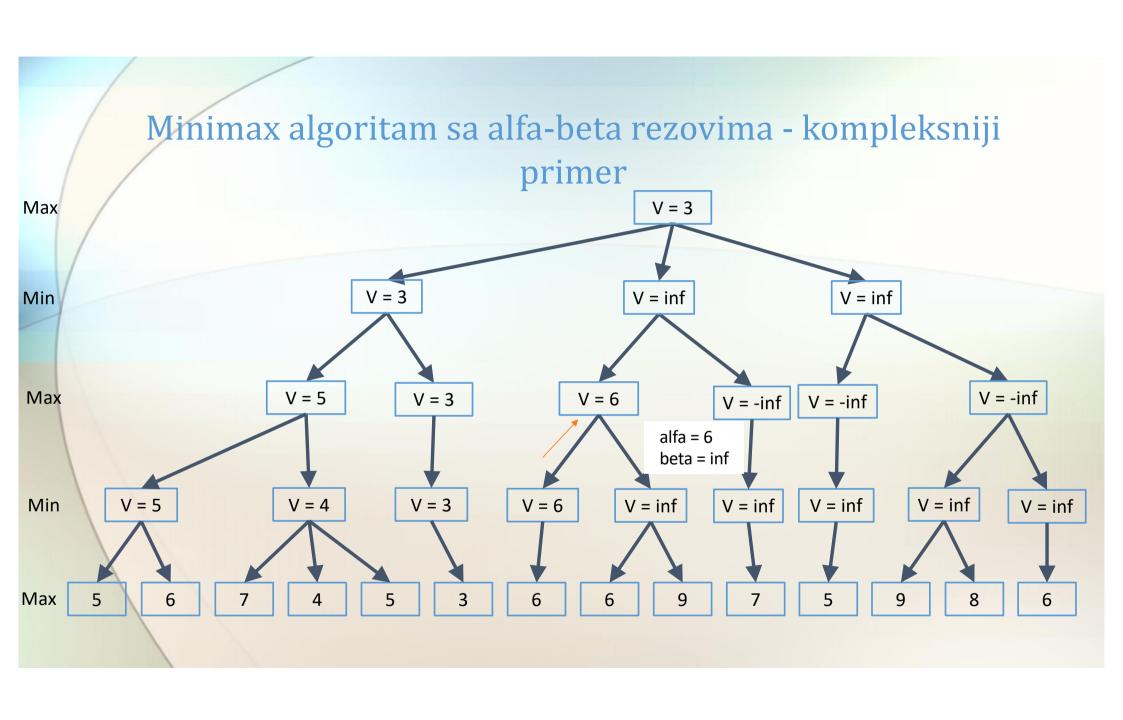


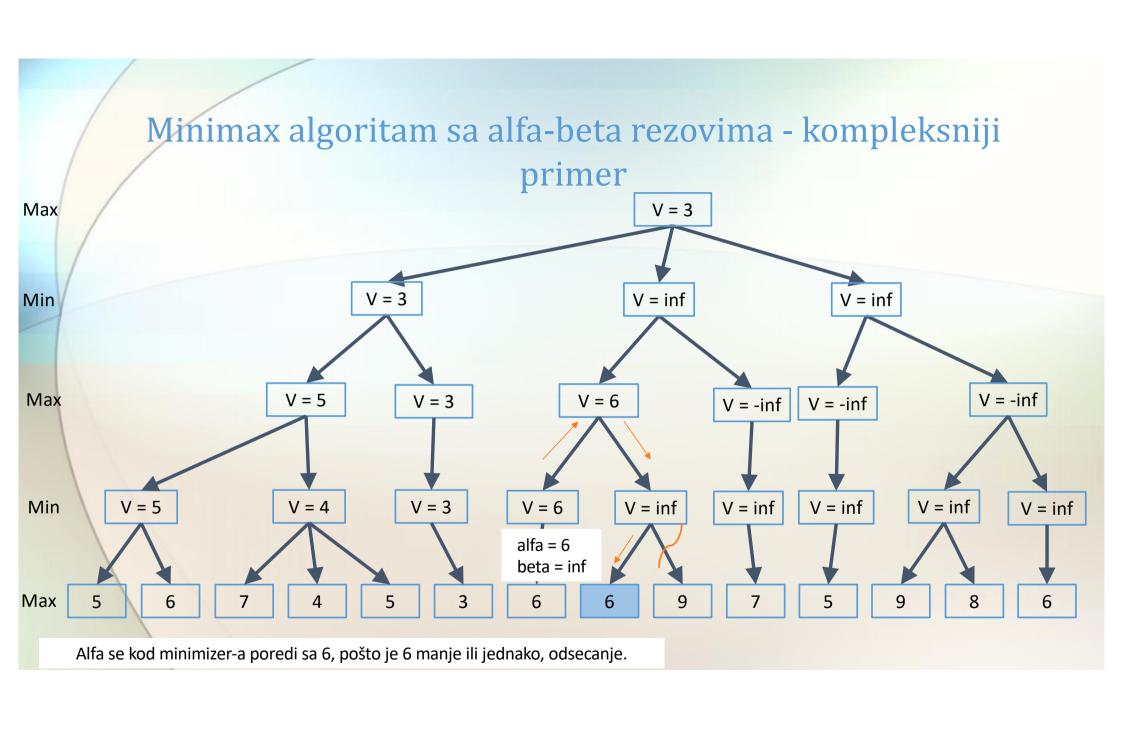


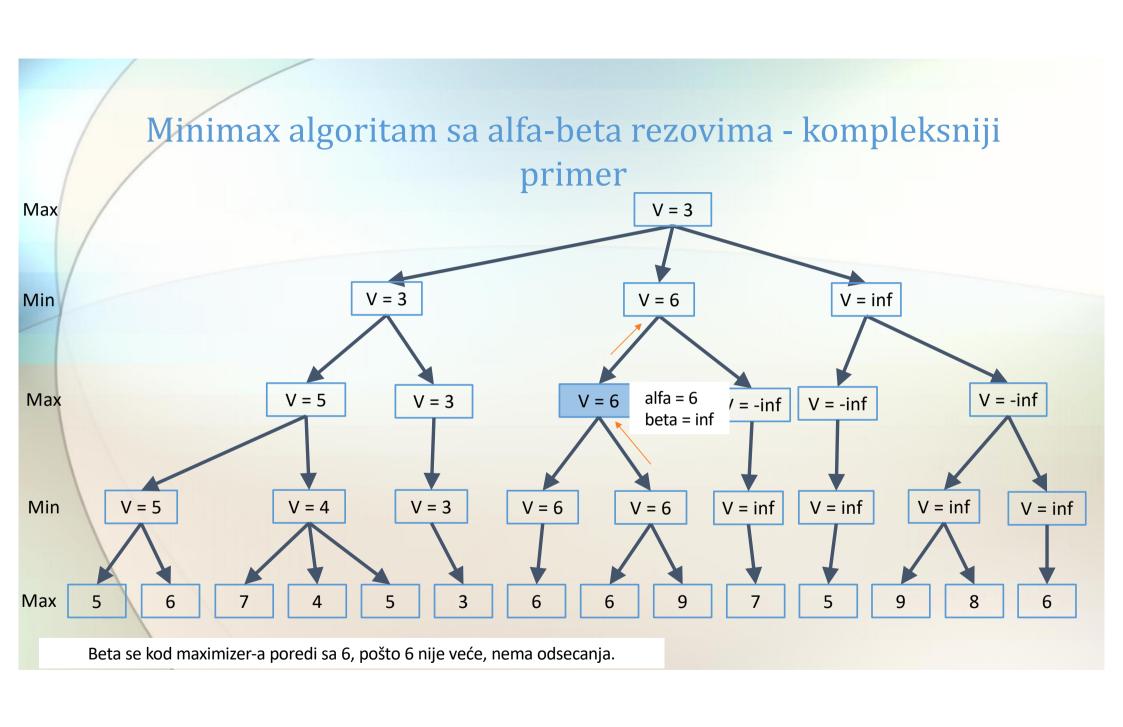


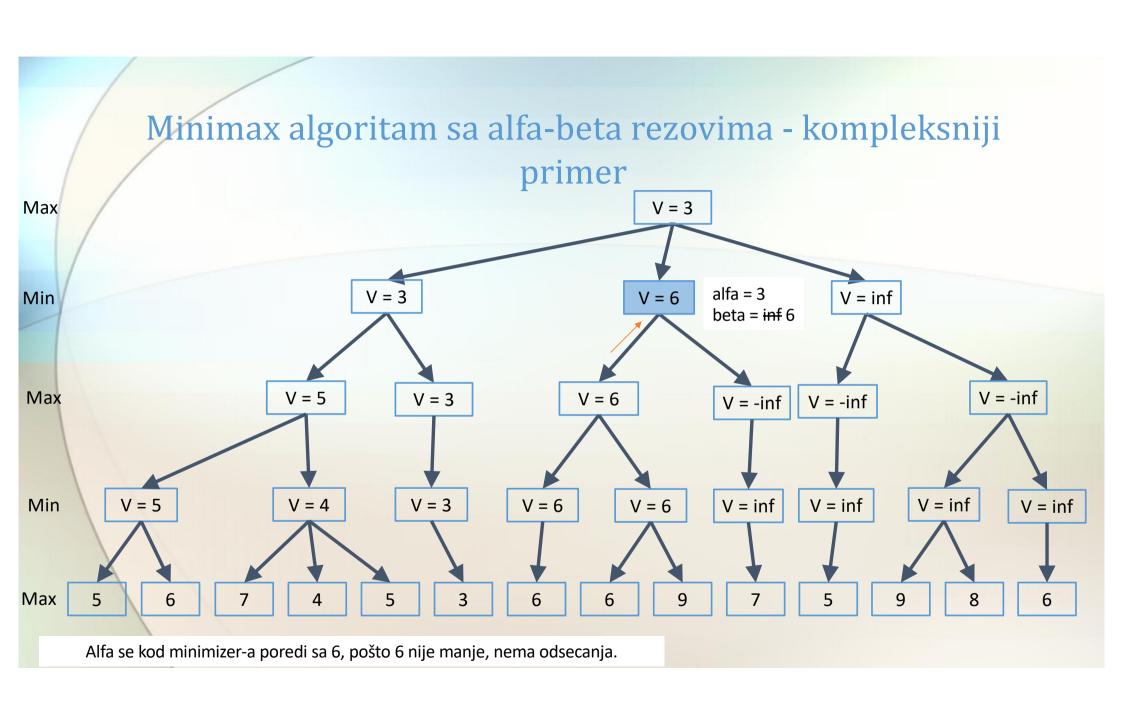


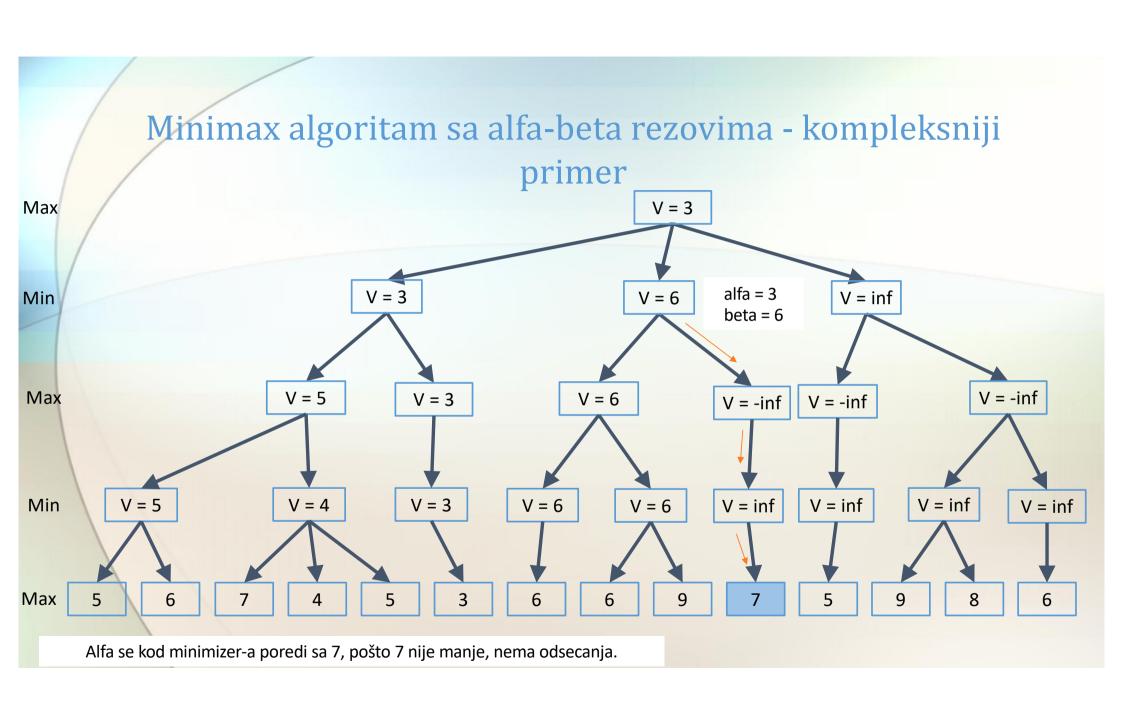


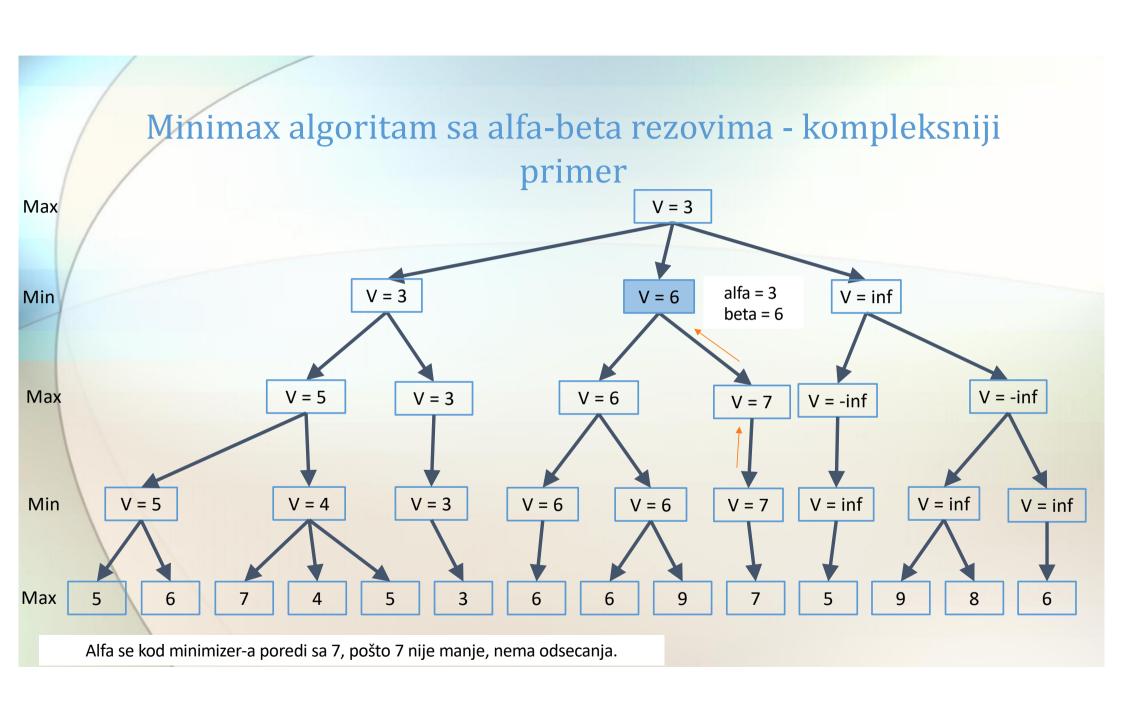


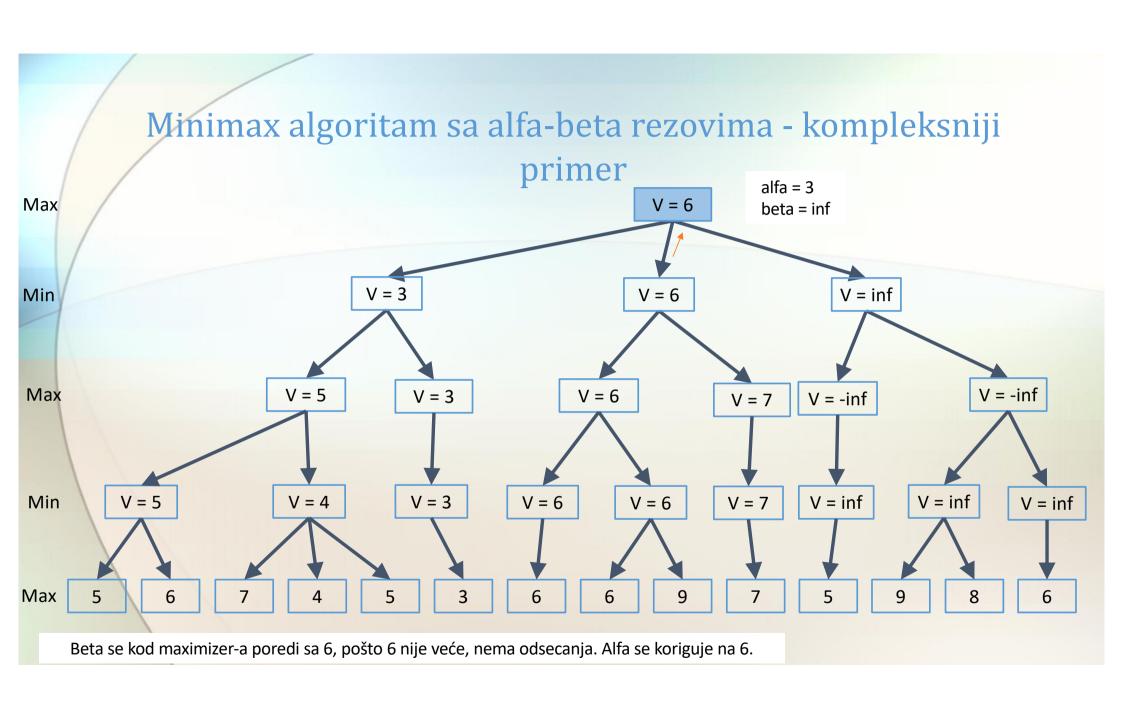


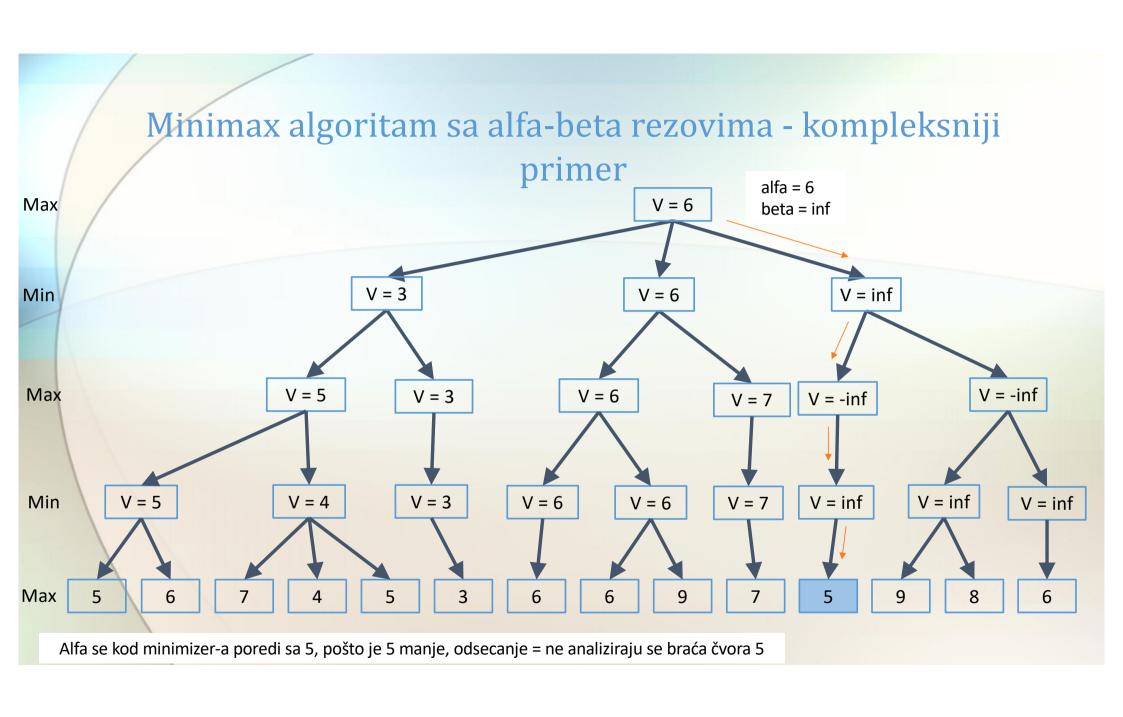


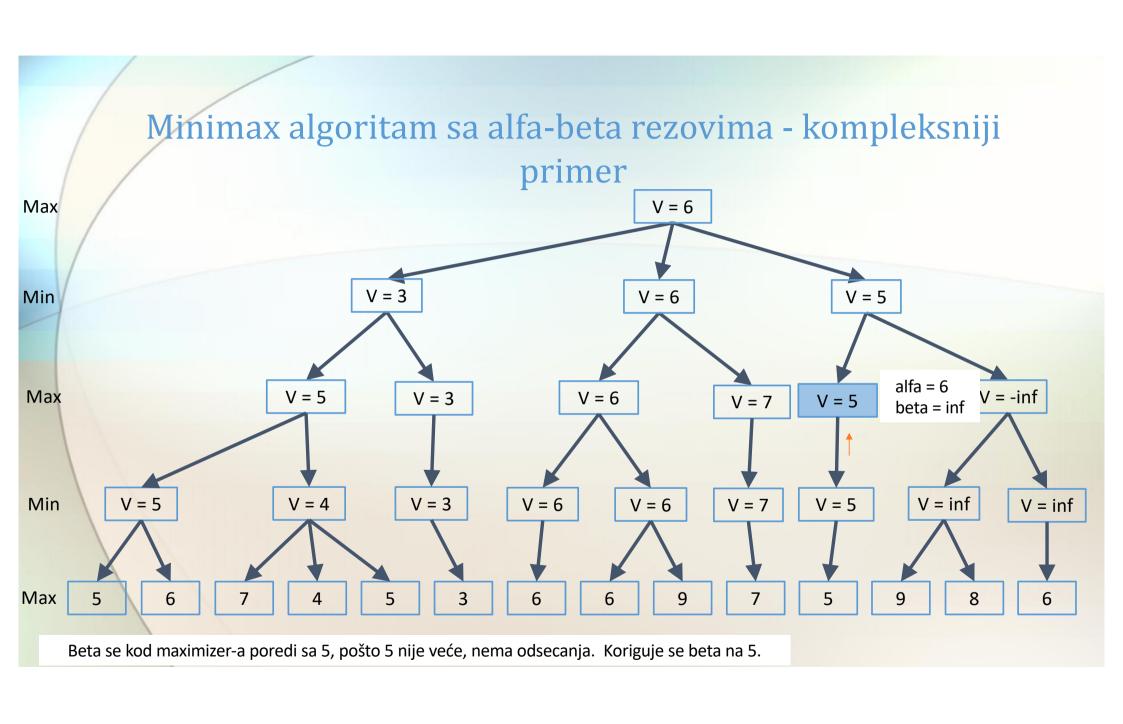


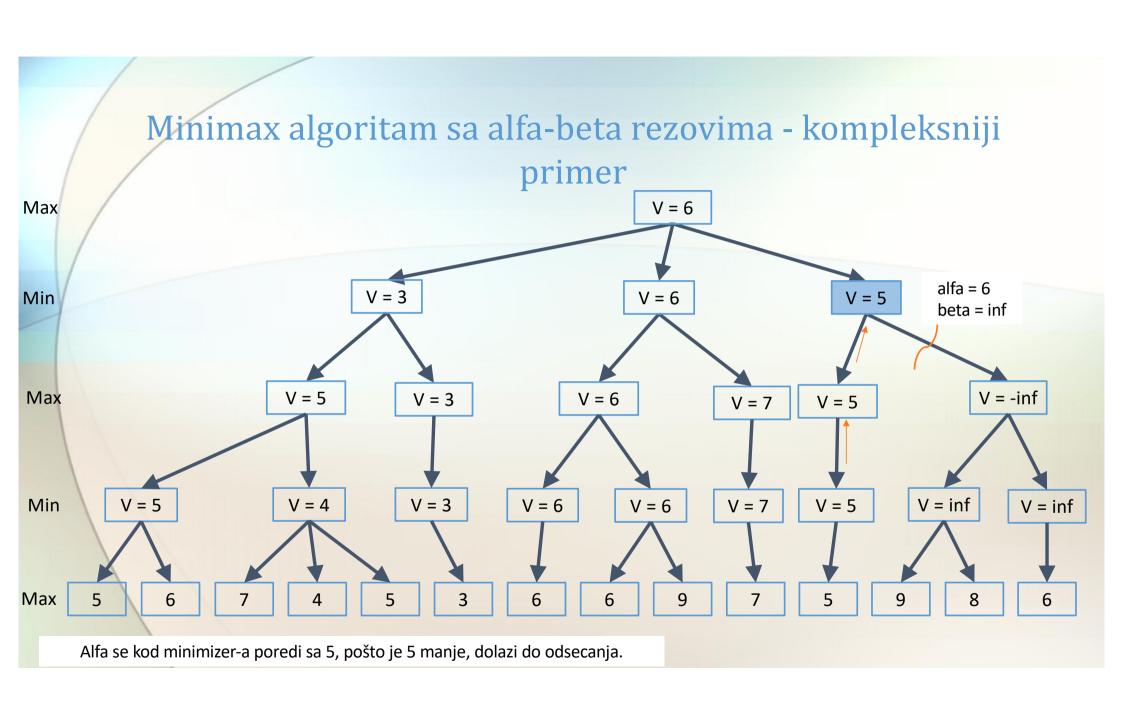












## Dubina obilaska

- Što veći deo stabla otkrijemo, bolje možemo da odaberemo sledeći potez
- Obilazak većeg dela stabla zahteva više resursa i usporava odlučivanje
- Uvođenje varijabilne dubine: potrebno je izbalansirati dubinu pretrage sa vremenskim ograničenjem



